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Report of the Proceedings

OF THE
Twenty-Sixth Annual Convention
OF THE

North American Bee-Keepers' Association,

HELD AT
TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 4, 5 and 6, 1895.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, SEC.

(Continued from page 630.)

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

First upon the program came an essay by Mr. S. T. Pettit, of Belmont, Ont., on

Introducing Queens.

Upon the subject of introducing queens, am I expected, after all the volumes that have been written and spoken upon that topic, to write anything new?

It has often been said that an essay on apian subjects should be more calculated to draw out discussion than to exhaust the subject. Well, the essay in hand I hope will meet that view, for, indeed, I myself want more light upon the subject.

I shall aim to set forth what seems to me the cause or causes of imperfect introduction. If we once fully understand the real causes, then we are in a position to seek a remedy.

There are some characteristics in bee-nature so similar to those in human nature that if we study ourselves it may help us to understand why queens are often accepted under protest, and then treated as heathen Chinamen and subsequently abused, tortured, and finally put to death, or superseded, which ultimately means the same thing. In this way, because of imperfect introduction, many valuable queens that are received in good condition are cruelly disposed of, after the apiarist had decided that they were safely introduced. I know by repeated experiences of that kind, the keenness of such disappointments. I believe it will pay us to look more closely into this matter.

I do not believe the fault is all with the bees. I apprehend that the queen has strong, natural motherly affections and yearnings for her own family and "blood relations," and cares not to leave them and trust herself to the tender mercies of her natural enemies; for all worker-bees and queens seem willing to destroy all other worker-bees and queens from off the face of the earth, and they all understand this depravity in bee-nature, and hence the fighting spirit—the principle of self-preservation is aroused in both queen and bees when thrown together without due precautions.

The bees fear the queen, and the queen fears the bees, but this mutual mistrust is not the only element of discord and danger.

The queen's love for her own, however great, is equalled by the loyalty of all worker-bees to their own queen; and this laudable principle, coupled with fear, are two standing difficulties to successful introduction. But these are not all. I believe it is a recognized fact that generally, if not always, the stronger a man, a society or a company, a mob or a nation, or a hive of bees, the more self-confident and self-assertive

each becomes. Now these I believe are the difficulties to be removed. Can we do it? And if so, how? are the pertinent questions. I will give what I think more successful in a good honey-flow.

I may be allowed to interject right here that I believe more queens are lost or injured through imperfect introduction than through transit; a poor queen is often made so by imperfect introduction. I have succeeded best by selecting or preparing for the purpose a weak colony; in this, as above suggested, their self-sufficiency is not so great, and they are more yielding than a strong colony.

Now having your queen on hand, remove the old queen from the hive, and immediately place the new queen in a clean cage all by herself, and place her in a clean, sweet, airy place (not in your pocket) out of the reach of all bees.

Now watch your bees, and they will soon manifest their loss. In many cases their grief and consternation will be very manifest. Now at this crisis the queen will be just as lonesome and forlorn as these queenless bees, and now is the time to liberate her. Place her within about a foot of the entrance. The queen will know by the commotion and mourning of the bees what is the matter; she will understand their frame of mind, and her fears will give place to hope; her lonely, forsaken condition prepares her to welcome the bees, and they, in their forlorn condition, and perceiving the queens' humility, will gladly reciprocate her overtures of peace and good-will; then they will escort her to their home and kingdom, and proclaim her queen of all the realm.

Then their mourning and sadness
Is turned to rejoicing and gladness.

A queen may be successfully introduced to a new swarm in the same way. If the condemned queen is clipped, cage her when the bees swarm; then place the new hive on the old stand and remove the old hive some distance away; now place the old queen at the entrance of the new hive, and when the bees are returning rapidly, remove the old queen. When they miss her they will manifest their loss in a marked degree. Having prepared the new queen as in the other case, let her run in as above, and you will see how quickly the bees will quiet down and go to work.

Some bees that have brood will fail to manifest their loss; in that case it is better to cage the queen in the usual way.

But, after all, the plan of placing a valuable queen with just-hatching brood never fails to give satisfactory results.

Having selected the combs of brood, and liberated the queen in the hive, I place it on top of a fairly strong colony, with two frames of wire-cloth between them. This arrangement enables me, without danger from other bees, to place the hive where I wish it to stand. If some new capped honey is present, and water provided, breeding will go on at a lively pace.

All changes in the practice of bee-keeping should be made with due caution. There is so much in *knowing how* to do a thing.

S. T. PETTIT.

L. A. Aspinwall—Much depends upon the honey-flow. Late in the season, when but little honey is coming in, it is more difficult to introduce queens. I have used with the best success a cage made of a small frame-work upon the sides of which is tacked some cheese-cloth. The cage is supplied with food. The queen is released by the bees gnawing through the cheese-cloth. Simply remove the queen and put the new one into this cage, and the workers will at once begin the work of releasing her, which will require at least five hours. They

are able to feed her before she is out, and the feeding leads to an acquaintance. By this method I have had a queen introduced to three different colonies inside of 24 hours.

R. A. Marrison—I give the bees a thorough smoking with dried grass, and then put the bees in a cage from which the bees can release her inside of five hours. The smoke gives a strong odor to the bees, queen, and hive.

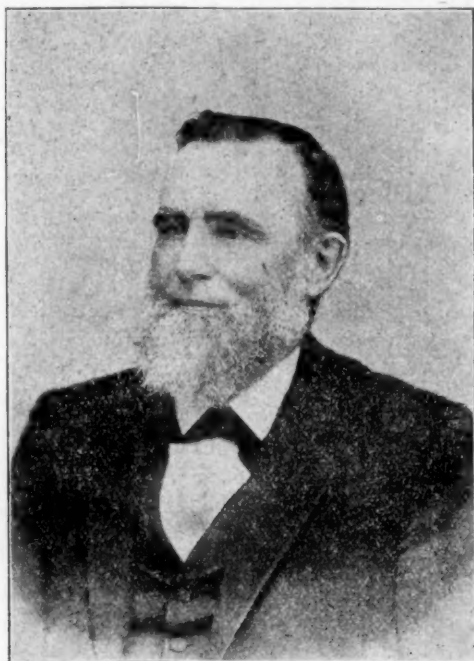
J. T. Calvert—I visited Henry Alley this summer, and he introduced virgin queens to nuclei, filling each nucleus with smoke, putting in the queen, and then stopping up the entrance with a plantain leaf. The leaf wilts and releases the bees.

Mr. Aspinwall—Mr. Alley uses too much smoke. I think we should use as little smoke as possible.

Next came an essay by Dr. C. C. Miller, of Marengo, Ill., on

The Amalgamation of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association and the National Bee-Keepers' Union.

Shall there be a union of the Union and the North American? Should the North American Bee-Keepers' Association ask this question, the Bee-Keepers' Union might answer:



Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ill.

"Mind your own business. Better not discuss publicly whether there is to be a 'wedding' till you find out privately whether I'm willing to marry."

And yet, and yet. The two organizations have been closely identified, their interests should be the same, their membership is to some extent the same and should be more fully the same, and more members of the Union can be found together at one time at a North American convention than at any other time and place. Indeed the nearest the Union has ever come to having a meeting has been at the meetings of the North American, and aside from that there has never been the semblance of a meeting of the Union. So there seems nothing particularly inappropriate to talking the matter over at this convention.

I am asked to say something introductory, and I'll be brief. As a member of the North American, I should say to the Union: "If you'll join hands with us, we think we can do more for the interest of bee-keepers than is now being done. To be very plain, we'd like to have the money in your treasury. We can then increase our membership, and an increase of membership is the thing we have always needed."

Now I'll tell you how I feel as a member of the Union. A few of us banded together to battle for the right of bee-keepers, and have paid from one to ten dollars each to support the battle. The Union has done a grand work, and every bee-keeper in the land has had the benefit. If no other benefit, he has had the feeling of security coming from the decisions

gained by the Union. There is an element of unfairness in the few bearing all the expense for the benefit of the many, and if there's any way by which a large number could become interested, I for one would be glad to see it.

Notwithstanding the small membership of the Union, of late the income has outrun the outlay, and an unused and perhaps unneeded surplus lies in the treasury. As matters now stand, we shall continue to pay into the treasury one dollar annually, and that seems hardly right when there is no apparent need for it. Why should we pay more into the treasury when we don't know what to do with what we now have? With the decisions of the Union as precedents, there seems less need for further work in the same direction.

There is nothing inconsistent, there would have been nothing inconsistent in the first place, in having the North American do the work that the Union has done. Probably it would have been done in that way but for an emergency that arose requiring immediate action. If one organization can do the work of the two, it is better. Every man who pays his money into the treasury of the Union will just as willingly pay it into the treasury of the North American, if he is sure he will get the same benefit from it.

The main question to be settled is, "What will do the greatest good to the greatest number?" Without claiming any special wisdom in the matter, I may be allowed to say what occurs to me. Merge the Union into the North American. Preserve intact whatever sum may be thought desirable as a defence fund. Use the balance—instead of a grant from government, as in other countries, and in part of our territory—to increase the membership of the North American. It ought not to be a difficult matter to increase it to a thousand, and that thousand would have some force in securing a recognition from the government, and getting on such footing as to easily maintain and increase its numbers. The same reason that now induces 300 men to contribute one dollar annually would still induce them to pay any necessary amount, and additional inducements would bring in others.

How affairs should be administered, and whether the Manager has been properly paid for his services, are separate matters for consideration.

C. C. MILLER.

Following Dr. Miller's essay came one by Thos. G. Newman, of Chicago, Ill., upon the

Bee-Keepers' Union and North American.

Everywhere unthinking men abound. They "plod along" in the "old ruts," and often laugh at those who are progressive—those who think and plan, in order to evolve methods for advancement. The unprogressive never push to the front—never startle their companions by advancing a single idea. Conservatism is their boast. They desire no disturbance, while they practice the methods of their ancestors.

The present age needs men of energy and power—men who think, plan, devise and execute their designs. Men whose "deeds of daring" make them an enduring name, and a place, among mankind. Did any industry ever build itself up? Was a dollar ever seen rolling uphill, unless some one was pushing it from behind? Never!

Bee-keeping is no exception. It is just like other industries. It must be studied, helped, guided—yes, pushed uphill, just like the dollar. To find a lucrative business the apiarist must employ the most practical methods of production; the product must compare favorably, and compete in quality and price, with others; the apiarist must find the market and then comply with its demands. In other words, must push the pursuit all along to complete success.

Not only is this absolutely true in the individual, but also in the organization. For the past 20 years have I labored with others to make the North American Bee-Keepers' Association a representative body, but so far our labors have not been crowned with success. The unproductive "drones" in the National "hive" seem to have been so numerous, that it contains but little "surplus" honey. Each year's receipts having disappeared with wonderful regularity. While the few progressive "workers" have labored zealously all the time, the great majority has been unproductive. Consumption has fully equalled production, and the result is a "weak colony," which some advise to have united to another colony to save it. This is the case in a nut-shell.

Having carefully read all that has lately been written—the proposition to unite it with the National Bee-Keepers' Union, and being equally interested in both (a life-member and ex-President of the former, and General Manager of the latter), it will be conceded that I candidly discuss the question of the proposed amalgamation.

First, let me say that, unintentionally, no doubt, I have

been misrepresented. By repeated and urgent requests, I wrote a short article for publication on the proposed consolidation, pointing out the only feasible method of accomplishing it, incidentally remarking that I did not believe that the members of the Bee-Keepers' Union would consent to have the funds, raised for defense, used for delegates to go to "see the boys and have a good time," as had been hinted by some.

I purposely refrained from expressing an opinion on the question of merging the two societies into one, because of my connection with the latter, which might be construed by some to be selfish, if I opposed it, and, perhaps puerile, if I approved it. Just imagine my surprise when I read the heading which the editor had placed over my communication. It read thus: "A Union of the North American and the Bee-Keepers' Union Will be Opposed by the Manager of the Latter." And yet not a word can be found in the communication upon which to base such a deduction! In fact, I thought favorably at first of the proposition, but was surprised at the lack of suggestions as to how it was to be accomplished, and therefore volunteered to outline the necessary *modus operandi* so far as the Bee-Keepers' Union was concerned. That must have been construed into opposition, for nothing else could possibly be so interpreted. I fancy that many friends of the consolidation expected me here, "with sword and spear," to fight them. In this they will be disappointed, for I am only trying to find a thoroughly practical method of consolidation. If that be found, then count me in its favor—if not, then I am opposed to any bungling work in that direction.

I would now request the author and supporters of the suggestion to show how the two societies can operate advantageously, if consolidated—the work to be accomplished by the united society, and how it is to be done. In short, to "show their hand," so that we may know what to expect.

So far, the National Bee-Keepers' Union has been a phenomenal success. It has fought a good fight and come off victorious. Its opponents have been worthy of its steel. It has fought village, city, and State legislation against bee-culture—powers in high and low places, and has wrung from the highest courts of America, decisions in favor of bee-keeping, which will be referred to, as precedents, for generations to come. In fact, it stands to-day without a peer—aye, without an equal, as a "rock of defense" for the pursuit, supporting it against the assaults of ignorance, envy and prejudice, in every State and Province in North America.

Is it too much, then, to demand that our constitutional rights be respected, in giving to each member a full and free vote, on the question of uniting its fortunes with any other society on the globe? Is it not my duty to demand that it shall be shown how the combination can be effected and operated without crippling its efficiency; abridging the rights and privileges of its members to manage its own affairs, and at the same time to maintain its prosperity and perpetuity?

It must be stated that the Bee-Keepers' Union was created to do a distinct work—to defend bee-keepers in the enjoyment of their just and legal rights. This it has done, is now doing, and doubtless will continue to do, to the entire satisfaction of its members, to the honor of the pursuit, and to the admiration of just and honorable men the World over. Anything, therefore, which may cripple its efficiency, or prevent further triumphs, will be universally deplored, and must be obviated.

In advance of any action at this convention, it is but just and right to ascertain the thoughts and feelings of the members of both societies. One prominent member of both organizations wrote to me thus:

"Why unite? There will be antagonism at once. I trust that the Union, which heretofore has done the work, will stay by itself, and on its own lines do the work it was created to do, without regard to the Association, which also has its own special work to do."

Out of the many letters received by the General Manager, from members of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, not one has been favorable to the consolidation, except possibly one from an editor of a bee-periodical. From a very emphatic one, let me quote a portion to show the intense feeling of the writer on the proposed consolidation. He says:

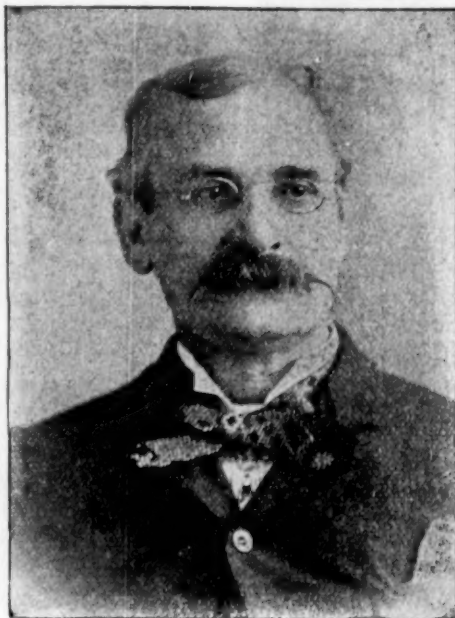
"I notice that there is a general desire for an expression of opinion as to the desirability of uniting the North American Bee-Keepers' Association and the National Bee-Keepers' Union. Well, my vote is—No! No!! NO!!! There might be many reasons brought forward against the consolidation, but one only seems strong enough to condemn it. The North American should first make itself a representative body—show that it has a spark of inherent vitality to contribute to the combination."

These letters can, of course, only exhibit individual views

and feeling, but they come from members who have paid their money for dues, and must be considered. They have each a "voice" as well as a "vote."

Now, on the other hand: If, as some have suggested, it is concluded to be desirable to reduce the annual dues of the Bee-Keepers' Union, to provide for annual convocations, and thus to gather in its fold all the bee-keepers of America—I can see no objection to that method of consolidation, for the Bee-Keepers' Union has shown itself to be strong and powerful, and able to cope with the opposition. It possesses inherent vitality, has from four to eight times as many members as the North American, and carries a good Bank balance, and has won the right to exist. It is in good working order, and has a glorious future before it.

But here, again, my pride is challenged. Why let the old mother society die? After a quarter of a century's work, it has earned the right to a permanent place among the institutions of Earth. Why not make another desperate effort to form the North American Bee-Keepers' Association into a representative body? True, repeated efforts have not accomplished this in the past. Say not that they were failures—call each one but a delay, and make another effort. If a



Thomas G. Newman, Chicago, Ill.

glorious work is before us, let no one ever use the word "failure."

When Cardinal Richelieu desired to send a messenger on a difficult mission to recover some important papers, and had instructed him accordingly, the youth hesitatingly exclaimed: "If I should fail!"

"Fail," said the Cardinal, "Fail! In the Lexicon of youth, which Fate reserves for a bright manhood, there is no such word as Fail."

Let us catch up that refrain, and say that for men of noble purposes and iron wills, who have a work to accomplish, "there's no such word as Fail"—and forthwith build on the old foundation a new edifice; around its base let its Representatives cluster, in its beautiful corridors let bee-keepers congregate, and from its dome unfurl the old flag, with the words "North American" in letters of gold, and fling it to the breeze, shouting "Glory to it forever more!"

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be heroes in the strife!"

"Trust no Future! howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act—act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead."

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 26, 1895. THOMAS G. NEWMAN.

Dr. Mason—I am opposed to the amalgamation, and I am not. If it can be done in such a manner as not to impair the usefulness of the Bee-Keepers' Union, I am in favor of the amalgamation. I move that a committee of seven be appointed by

the chair, one of the number to be the President, to confer with the Advisory Board of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, as to the advisability of an amalgamation, and to report at the next annual meeting. Seconded by W. Z. Hutchinson.

Wm. F. Clarke—I must agree with Mr. Newman, that I would not approve of an amalgamation unless the prosperity of the Bee-Keepers' Union can be maintained. The North American has never been what its founders hoped that it would be. It is not representative, and if it cannot be made such I think that it might as well be given a decent funeral. It has always been a local, primary class of bee-keepers. It should be a high court or parliament of bee-keeping. Then this talk of reducing the fees is all wrong. When we get down so that we have to pay only 25 cents a year, I don't want to belong to it.

Mr. Newman—I agree with Mr. Clarke. Nothing will kill the Union or the North American, or the amalgamation, if one be effected, sooner than a tup-penny, ha-penny, farthing fee for membership fee. The Bee-Keepers' Union is respected, not because it has a membership of 300 or 400, but because it has a good bank account, and can employ the best of counsel. It may seem strange, but when only a little honey is coming in—when there is a poor season—there is very little trouble; it is when there is a good harvest, when a farmer sees a good crop of honey being gathered from his fields by a neighbor's bees, that envy and jealousy get the upper hand and complaints are made against the bee-keeper. When the Bee-Keepers' Union is notified of the beginning of a suit, the best attorney is retained, and he and the city attorney, the mayor, the aldermen, etc., are all furnished copies of the decisions that we have secured, and that usually ends the matter.

Dr. Mason—Here in Ontario you get a grant from the Government. In the United States we can't do that. If we should try to get up a county society, and then have this society raise money to send a delegate to the State society it could not be done. I doubt if the North American can ever be made a representative body. Whatever is done, I would not change the character of the Bee-Keepers' Union to any great extent.

Frank Benton—It is useless to attempt to make the North American representative unless it is helped by Congress, and this will never be done. The States might do something in this line, that of aiding State societies, if the thing was rightly managed, but if the two societies are united, and the principal object is that of defense, no assistance may be expected from the States.

Geo. W. York.—I don't think that the committee should wait a whole year before reporting. Let them report as soon as possible, and then let the matter be discussed in the journals. Much valuable time may thus be saved.

W. Z. Hutchinson—We better make haste slowly.

The motion of Dr. Mason was finally revised to read as follows:

That a committee of seven be appointed to take into consideration the proposed amalgamation of the National Bee-Keepers' Union and the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, and to arrange terms therefor, with full power to perfect the same so far as this Association is concerned; and to report through the bee-journals as soon as possible. The present President of this Association to be one of the members of that Committee.

In this shape the motion was carried, and later the President announced the following committee: Thos. G. Newman, Chicago, Ills.; F. A. Gemmill, Stratford, Ont.; J. T. Calvert, Medina, Ohio; M. B. Holmes, Athens, Ont.; A. B. Mason, Toledo, Ohio; Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa, and R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, Ont.

Mr. G. M. Doolittle, of Borodino, N. Y., then gave a talk on "Some Things of Interest to Bee-Keepers." [A condensed report of Mr. Doolittle's address will be found on page 652.—EDITOR.]

The convention then adjourned until evening.

(Continued on page 661.)

Honey as Food and Medicine.—A new and revised edition of this 32-page pamphlet is now issued. It has 5 blank pages on which to write or paste recipes taken from other sources. It is just what its name indicates, and should be liberally distributed among the people everywhere to create a demand for honey. It contains a number of recipes on the use of honey as food and as medicine, besides much other interesting and valuable information. Prices, postpaid, are: Single copy, 5 cts.; 10 copies 35 cts.; 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.00. Better give them a trial. Send all orders to the Bee Journal office.

See "Bee-Keeper's Guide" offer on page 655.

Contributed Articles.

On Important Apian Subjects.

Contraction of the Brood-Nest to Secure Comb Honey.

BY HON. EUGENE SECOR.

It used to be a favorite theory of mine that we could hive prime swarms in a small brood-chamber, and compel the bees to store nearly everything they gathered in surplus receptacles.

A hive just suited to this end I naturally thought would be the style of the New Heddon horizontally-divisible brood-chamber, because it afforded a larger surface over the cluster than a Langstroth hive divided or contracted vertically by dummies or division-boards.

The theory was to hive all large prime swarms (or those intended for the production of comb honey) issuing at the beginning of, or during the honey-flow, into one section of this shallow hive, and force them into the sections at once. By the use of a queen-excluder the queen is held below. If the swarm is large it will immediately fill one or more supers with bees, and if the half hive is filled with empty frames, or, at the most, only starters, the bees will immediately begin work in the super if nectar secretion is abundant.

After practicing this method for a number of years, I find some objections to it which had not occurred to me before trying it.

First, the tendency to "swarm out" the first, second or third day.

Second, the increased tendency to swarm after a week or ten days—the confined quarters causing them to build queen-cells.

Third, the great amount of pollen stored in the sections over these shallow hives.

We can overcome the first objection by using one or more "empties" under the one holding the queen, leaving them there only long enough to get the bees settled down to business. But the second objection I have not found so easily answered. If anyone knows how to prevent swarming under such conditions without caging the queen, or without entailing too much labor, I should be grateful for the suggestion.

It is the third objection, however, which is the most serious one with me. Comb honey, more or less encumbered with cells of pollen, is a serious matter to the producer who strives to put on the market only a first-class product.

If it were not for this serious drawback, I should use the half-depth brood-chambers more than I do. They have many advantages over a deep frame, but for the purpose of contraction when working for comb honey they are disappointing—at least to me. Perhaps some one will turn on the light of his experience and help me out of this pollen-polluted difficulty also.

Forest City, Iowa.



Bee-Keeping in Switzerland.

BY A. S. ROSENROLL.

If the degree of civilization of a nation could be measured by its attention to bee-keeping, then Switzerland certainly would take a foremost position in the ranks of civilized nations. The destiny and welfare of the bee-keeping industry are directed and watched over by not less than four bee-papers, (the property of the various bee-keepers' associations) of which two are published in the German, and one each in the French and Italian languages. Besides, most of the local newspapers, especially those treating on agricultural matters, give numerous articles and hints on bee-keeping.

The country is well stocked with bees, and according to a former census there were in Switzerland 180,000 colonies of bees, or one colony to every 15 inhabitants.

The bee-keeper's associations here are not only trade unions, or protective associations, but rather patriotic benevolent societies, whose object is to encourage bee-keeping among the country people in order to raise the national prosperity and create a pleasant and ennobling pastime and home industry for the professional man, the artisan and laborer, and their families, in their leisure hours. Many of the country schools are supplied with bee-houses and hives, for the use of the teachers, and where the scholars are also given practical instructions in the art of handling and managing bees.

Some of the railway companies are also assisting their employes, station officers and linemen to keep bees at suitable

points along their lines, in order to increase their home comforts, and are supplying hives, building sheds, and paying premiums to them.

Migratory bee-keeping receives considerable attention in many parts of the country, the bees being moved in the summer after the hay-season, from the lower plains to the Alpine heights, where myriads of Alpine roses and other flowers offer them a rich and delicious pasture.

Like most other countries, Switzerland has in times past had its craze for Italianizing, and not wisely but extensively supplanted the native black bee by the Italian, so that in many parts of the country the bees are gradually getting mongrelized, and are becoming vicious and savage brutes. But bee-keepers are beginning to find out the error they have made, and are often, at considerable expense, returning to the indigenous bees, or Carniolan, a variety of the black bee.

It is generally admitted here by all experienced and disinterested bee-keepers, that the pure Germans or Carniolans are the gentlest, the hardiest, and most industrious bees known. Their habitation—the north of Europe, with its long and severe winters, its cold winds and stormy season—would naturally, in the course of ages, evolve a hardy and industrious race, fit to survive such conditions. That they are better geometricians and build nicer, straighter and more regular combs—in fact almost faultless—is beyond dispute. Sometimes we hear from a bee-keeper that his black bees are vicious, but if he were to examine them closely he would find that they are not pure black, but have become mongrelized somehow.

DEALING WITH LAYING WORKERS.

The other day someone, through the American Bee Journal, asked for information how to get rid of laying workers. We have them here, sometimes, especially in Italianized apiaries, but have no difficulty in dealing with them. We remove the affected hive from its old stand, about 100 feet away, under the shade of a tree, if possible; in the meantime placing a similar hive with a little brood and a queen, or queen-cell, in its place. We then take from the affected hive in slow succession one frame after another, and brush and shake the bees gently into the air, setting the frames into the hive on the old stand, or putting them away. The worker-bees will thus find their way back into the hive on the old stand, and re-establish themselves with the new queen or queen-cell, while the layers, which had never left the hive before, and would also be too heavy to fly, will fall to the ground and get lost.

If this is done on a fine day when the bees are flying, and care is taken to prevent them forming into a clump, it will never fail, and is simple.

Ollon, Switzerland, Aug. 20, 1895.



What Dr. Miller Thinks.

GIVING SECTIONS IN THE FALL.—I've thought it a good plan to allow no sections on after the white honey harvest was over, but the plan B. Taylor gives on page 614 sets one to thinking whether there may not be a gain by it, providing a fall flow is pretty sure. But where four times out of five the fall yield is a crop of propolis, I believe I'd rather leave the sections off.

TIME TO PUT ON SECTIONS.—In his Toronto essay (page 614), Mr. Taylor says he puts sections on strong colonies 10 days before clover blooms. I wish he would tell us whether he means 10 days before the first white clover blossoms are seen, and if so, why he wants sections on so soon. In my location I have noticed for years that the first few clover blossoms are seen about 10 days before the bees seem to do much on clover. I like to have sections on *before* the bees get into their heads the first notion of swarming, but if I get them on immediately *after* I see the first clover bloom, I feel pretty safe. But I want to say to you Bro. Taylor, that in spite of the fact that I'm not strongly in favor of essays at conventions, that Toronto essay of yours was a mighty good and practical one.

TAXING BEES.—On page 617, Rev. E. T. Abbott gives one excellent reason why bees should be taxed. Practice in this respect varies very much, bees being specially exempted from taxation, I think, in Iowa and perhaps elsewhere, while in the State of Illinois they are taxed in some places and not in others. I never could see any good reason why all colonies of bees should not be taxed. If I have \$100 invested in cattle, on which I am taxed, and trade those cattle for bees, I

don't see why I should not continue to pay taxes to the same amount, for I think I have just as much need of protection to my property after the trade as before.

LONGEVITY IN BEES.—Geo. J. VandeVord, on page 618, is right in attaching much importance to the matter of having workers that have a long lease of life, no matter whether the queens are prolific or not. If a week can be added to the life of a worker-bee, that means more than a fourth added to the amount of nectar it will gather, for the average worker spends only about 26 days in the field, and a week would be more than the fourth of 26 days.

SAMUEL WAGNER.—I always supposed, until I read page 620, that the first editor of the American Bee Journal was a native-born German. His familiarity with all that pertained to bee-culture in Germany was of great value, certainly. Take the first volume of the Journal, and cut out everything that has a German tinge about it, and you will leave a rather thin volume.

QUEENS IN UPPER STORIES.—Chester Belding says on page 625 that he has given cells in protectors in upper stories, knew they hatched out all right, but they were gone in a short time. My experience exactly; but then I always tried it somewhat early, and Doolittle says it should not be done till after the honey harvest. Perhaps Mr. Belding and others made the same mistake I did. Marengo, Ill.



The Results of 1895 "Footed Up."

BY EDWIN BEVINS.

The honey-flow now is about over here (Aug. 31) and the results of work in the apiary for 1895 can be footed up. My surplus will average something over 50 pounds per colony, spring count, and this "count" includes one colony that was found queenless at the commencement of the honey-flow, and another which, after swarming once, developed a laying worker and had to be broken up. Besides this, I have just doubled my number of colonies, after having three go to the woods, and doubling up two others. Every colony in the yard is now strong in numbers, with the brood-chambers full of the best of winter stores.

BEES BY THE POUND.—About the middle of May I received from Texas, two 2-pound lots of bees with tested queens—one 3-banded, the other 5-banded. They were placed in 8-frame dove-tailed hives, and the hives filled with frames of foundation as needed. These lots have been treated exactly alike. Sections have been put on and taken off at the same time. The cost of the two lots was the same. The yellow bees have completed 82 sections of honey—the 3-banded have completed 84. So it seems that I have paid the price of two sections of honey for yellowness. In readiness to sting, I see but little difference between the two lots. They are not at all difficult to handle, but I have some milder-mannered bees in the apiary. Mr. McArthur will agree that this kind of migratory bee-keeping has not been unprofitable to me, when he learns that the cost of each lot was exactly \$3.67½ each, and that the sections of honey bring 15 cents each.

LARGE AND SMALL HIVES.—At considerable trouble and some expense I fitted up two of the Dadant extracting-hives with sections for comb honey. The bees in both hives were blacks, and I did not expect them to swarm. One of the colonies, however, swarmed twice. I had a colony of blacks in an 8-frame dove-tailed hive standing near, which I intended to work for comparison of results with one of the colonies in one of the big hives. This colony also swarmed twice. Supers were put on at the same time, and have not been disturbed except that an examination has been made now and then to see what progress has been made in them. The one on the big hive seems to be the nearest filled. The other colony in the big hive did not swarm and has stored about 80 pounds of honey. The product of the other colonies in big hives that did not swarm will be about 100 pounds each of extracted honey. It will be seen that the two 2-pound lots of Italian bees have produced about the same amount of honey as the colony of blacks in the big hive that did not swarm. I had no colonies of blacks in small hives that did not swarm, and so there is no chance for fair comparison.

One colony of Italians in a standard hive, having a clipped queen, did not swarm, but two or three frames of brood were taken from it to strengthen other colonies. The work of this

colony has been the completion of about 100 sections of honey. If I were to stop here the judgment of apiarists, from what I have written, would most likely not be favorable to the use of big hives for comb honey. But there is another side to the picture. One in five of my colonies in the big hives have swarmed. All of my colonies in 8-frame hives have swarmed, with the exceptions noted, viz.: one queenless, one with a clipped queen, and the two lots from Texas.

Now if the other colonies in the 8-frame hives had all been in the large hives, with combs all built, and only one in five had swarmed, I should have had more surplus honey than I have now. Apiarists can get some big yields from some of their colonies in small hives, but then they are quite liable to have a good many colonies from which they get no yield at all.

Next season I shall make and use some hives 12 inches deep, and of a length and width to take the supers of the 10-frame dovetailed hive. This hive will have about the same capacity as the Dadant extracting-hives, and will be used for comb honey till I am satisfied that there is a positive disadvantage in using them. They will not be moved about much. I would like to avoid the many manipulations that seem to be necessary for the successful production of comb honey in the standard hive.

THE BEE-ESCAPE.—It is often said, and doubtless with truth, that the smoker is the most indispensable thing in the apiary, but I have gotten a great deal of comfort this season out of the Porter bee-escape. There was one case of seeming failure, however. I put the escape on under a large extracting-case, one morning, and towards night an examination showed that but few bees had passed out. The next morning it was the same way, and I left the escape on till the following morning. Then I found a good many bees on the combs, and was a good deal vexed, but concluded that I would smoke them out. After smoking and brushing awhile, I noticed that a good many bees were lying around not so large as they ought to be, and they did not seem to know much. A further examination showed that the three middle frames were about half full of brood, and then my vexation towards the escape vanished like morning dew.

Since writing the foregoing paragraph I have had another case of seeming failure of the escape to do its duty. It was put on one morning under a case of sections, and at evening the bees seemed to be all in the super that were there in the morning. It was left till the next morning, and then on raising the cover I found the bees all there. Very reluctantly I resolved to smoke them out, as they were the gentlest bees and the best workers in the yard. When the escape was removed, a good many bees stuck to the boards, and they were laid to one side with it while I smoked the others.

No further attention was paid to them till some time in the afternoon, when I wanted the escape to put on another hive. On picking it up, there was seen a small cluster of bees under a shady corner of the board. A few of these bees clung to the board, and among them was the queen. Then my faith in the escape returned. I carried the queen to the entrance of the hive, and saw her run in, with a good deal of satisfaction.

THREE-BANDED BEES.—I hope a certain Texas queen-breeder will not be offended if I here record the performance of one of the 3-banded Italian queens which I got in the spring of 1894. The colony of which she was the head sent out a swarm May 6. Another swarm issued from the same hive 12 days later. Then the first swarm has swarmed twice, and the second one once this summer. The original colony got so strong a few days ago that a 2-frame nucleus was taken from it to keep it from swarming again. This makes six colonies and one nucleus due to this queen this season. Her bees are the gentlest I ever handled. No accurate record of the honey taken from these six colonies has been kept, but it is not less than one full case of sections from each colony. All of them have cases on at this date (Aug. 27), and it is safe to say that they are half filled.

Another colony, with one of the same breeder's queens, swarmed early, and the swarm swarmed July 15. Since then this last swarm has filled a big 10-frame extracting hive full of honey and brood, and is itself threatening to swarm.

MANIPULATIONS.—In conclusion, I will remark that heretofore I have read apian literature partly with a view to learn what manipulations successful bee-keepers go through with in the management of their bees. Hereafter it will be my study to avoid as many manipulations as possible, and at the same time secure good results in surplus honey.

Leon, Iowa.

Notes AND Comments.

CONDUCTED BY

Rev. Emerson T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo.

Instinct.—"The bees are gathering honey and pollen for the sustenance of generations yet unborn, thus furnishing a striking illustration of that foresight which, for want of a better name and to conceal our ignorance, we call instinct."—Mr. Weed, in "Ten New England Blossoms."

Very true, that word instinct has been used all along down the ages to explain all the actions of animals, which man in his egotism has refused to call intelligence. A noted French writer says:

"For ourselves, we have never well understood what people mean by instinct; and we frankly grant to the bees intelligence, as we do also to many animals. The great number of the acts of their life seem to be the result of an idea, a mental deliberation, a determination come to after examination and reflection."

Locating their home is one of these acts on the part of the bees. While lecturing at the State University, the Professor of Biology asked me how I accounted for some of the acts of the bees. I replied that they *know* things the same as men and women. I was pleased to note his reply, as it was in harmony with my own views. He remarked: "There can be no question about that; it is very convenient to call it instinct, but it is knowledge just the same."

Romanes says: "Instinct is the conscious performance of actions that are adaptive in character, but pursued without necessary knowledge of the relation between the means employed and the ends attained." According to this definition of instinct, the bees surely have something more, for who will deny that they do not have the "necessary knowledge of the relation between the means employed and the end attained," when they take a worker-larva and give it the proper food, or quantity of food, to produce a queen? If they do not do some reasoning—thinking, if you please—about the matter, how do they know when to give the food and when to withhold it? This is only one of a great many acts on the part of the bees which cannot be accounted for except on the ground of intelligence. Romanes well says: "We must, however, remember that instinctive actions are very commonly tempered with what Huber calls 'a little dose of judgment, or reason.'" Notwithstanding this admission, he, like many others, labors hard to show that there is a wide chasm between reason and instinct, but to me it seems to be a "distinction without a difference." I much prefer to fall in with the idea of the Frenchman quoted above, and "frankly grant to the bee intelligence." I know this idea is not so flattering to man's egotism, but it is more in harmony with the facts, and the advanced ideas of the 19th century.

Carrying Eggs.—The British bee-keepers have been discussing this subject, and in the British Bee Journal of Aug. 29th, Mr. Peter Scattergood, who seems to be a careful observer, gives some facts which are worth repeating.

To a colony, which has been queenless for some days, he introduced a queen by caging her on one of the combs. There were no signs of eggs or unsealed brood in the hive. She was left caged five days. Some 200 cells were filled with brood while the queen was caged, and the inference is that the queen dropped the eggs while in the cage, and the bees gathered them up. Both drones and workers were reared from this brood. The bees were much lighter than any others in Mr. S.'s apiary, as his other bees were all black, so that he is quite sure that the eggs could not have been laid by any other queen than the one caged. He says:

"The fact of workers and drones of a distinctly lighter color to any of my bees resulting from the eggs deposited in the cells, furnishes a complete corroboration of the theory that the eggs were laid by the queen while caged, and were carried by the bees into the cells in which the workers and drones mentioned have been reared."

If this be true—the evidence as given seems very convincing—it does away with the theory that the shape of the cell has anything to do with the kind of eggs which the queen lays. It also establishes the fact that the workers know when an egg has been fertilized; for, if they did not, how would they know to put the drone-eggs into the proper cells? This all seems very strange at first thought, but it is not so strange after all, for it has its analogy in other families of social in-

sects. Almost every one has seen ants carrying their eggs from one place to another. The family of insects, called termites—or sometimes white ants, but in no way related to the ants—carry away the eggs as fast as the queen, or mother termite, lays them. When the queen is filled with eggs, she is unable to move. Comstock says she looks more like a potato than anything else at this time. Her sole business, like that of the mother-bee, is to lay eggs, and as fast as she lays them they are carried into other departments and cared for by the workers, as are also the young when they are hatched out.

Wilson says that occasionally a new nest, or tarmitarium, as it is technically called, may be found, in which king and queen are absent, and which contains workers only. "These, however," he says, "gradually prepare the nest for full completion by bringing eggs from other cells from a neighboring termitarium, for which the due population of the colony will be in time produced."

The reader will notice that in this case the workers not only move the eggs about in their own nest, but go to neighboring nests and secure the necessary eggs to produce a queen if for any cause they are compelled to do so. With these facts before us, it should not seem strange that bees carry eggs from one cell to another. So far as I am personally concerned, I am prepared to accept as an established fact that bees do move eggs, and I should not be greatly surprised to learn that in rare instances they even carry them from other hives. If termites carry eggs in this way, why not bees?

Southern Department.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. J. P. H. BROWN, AUGUSTA, GA.

[Please send all questions relating to bee-keeping in the South direct to Dr. Brown, and he will answer in this department.—Ed.]

The International Bee-Keepers' Congress.

This gathering meets at Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 4th and 5th. The Exposition at that time will be at its best, and the railroad rates the lowest. It will be a large convention of bee-keepers. Make your arrangements to go.

Sumac Honey.

DR. BROWN:—On page 574, you say: "Sumac is a good honey-plant, but the honey is very dark." I wish to say that my observation is quite different from yours. At my home apiary, a good portion of the honey is from white sumac, which begins to bloom about the first of June, and continues 15 to 20 days. While it is blooming there is little else from which the bees gather honey, so that I have a good opportunity to observe. The honey that I get at that time is a light golden color.

C. C. PARSONS.

Bessemer, Ala.

ANSWER.—It is a fact, with the "why and wherefore" not well understood, that the shade of honey of the same variety of plant frequently varies in different sections of the country, and also with the season. For instance: Mr. Parsons, of Bessemer, Ala., says that sumac honey with him is of a golden yellow, while the honey gathered from sumac in this portion of Georgia is quite dark; though he says his is gathered from the white sumac. The variety with me is *Rhus glabrum*. Now there are four or five varieties of *Rhus*. I don't know what he calls the white variety, but I presume it is the same variety we have here.

The Texas State Convention.

The Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association held its 18th convention on Aug. 21, 1895, being its first semi-annual meeting. The members were pained to learn on meeting that the President, Dr. W. K. Marshall, could not be present on account of illness.

It was held at the Graham hive-factory, in Greenville. It was opened by the Vice-President, who gave an address of welcome, and told in his good-humored way that he always loved to meet the bee-keepers of his country, and when he was only a boy how glad he was to hear the old dinner-horn blow, for that was the way they settled the swarms of bees in those days.

The members present were as follows: Vice-Pres. W. R. Graham, J. L. Strickland, D. T. Willis, Clay Dodson, B. F. Yancy, A. B. Spradling, W. D. Spradling, G. B. Pierce, James Yancy, W. W. Strickland, W. T. Boyd, Melvin Kimbro, R. D. Waddle, R. E. Spradling, W. H. White, H. L. Bolton, Alva White, David Yancy, Jr., W. N. Pedigo, G. E. West, R. E. L. Peck, and E. F. H. Mattox.

There were 650 colonies of bees represented. There had been but little honey taken up to date—3,375 pounds being reported.

QUESTION-BOX.

How can we market our honey to the best advantage? The prevailing idea was to get it in as attractive shape as possible, in small packages, and to give honey in samples.

What size sections are best? Some preferred $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, while some the smaller ones.

Which is the most profitable to produce, comb honey at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, or extracted at 10 cents per pound? Extracted, much more so, as it was thought that almost twice as much extracted honey could be secured as comb.

What advantage is the queen-excluding honey-board to the honey-producer? Only to keep the queen below.

Is there any advantage in extracting from the brood-nest to give the queen room? It was decided there was some.

How many colonies should a person have to justify him in buying an extractor? 6 to 10.

Will extracting from the brood-nest stop the work in the sections? Yes.

Are there two kinds of moth-worms? We have only one kind of moth-worm. We also have a wax-worm.

Is it profitable to plant sweet clover for pasturage? It was thought profitable to plant all vacant spots and waste-places. All were urged to try the experiment.

The organization of county bee-keepers' associations was discussed, and thought to be of great value to bee-keepers.

How can I Italianize my apiary the quickest and cheapest way? Plans were given by several members, and were very interesting.

Increase of colonies and how, was explained by W. R. Graham.

The awards for exhibits were as follows:

For best sample of comb honey, R. E. L. Peck received a honey-knife.

For best sample of extracted honey, H. L. Bolton received a honey-knife.

For best bees, W. H. White received a book, "Langstroth on the Honey-Bee."

R. E. L. Peck reported foul brood in his apiary.

The convention adjourned to meet on the first Wednesday and Thursday in April, 1896.

W. H. WHITE, SEC.

Report, Tex.

Tiering up Supers.

DR. BROWN:—My bees have gathered but little honey during this year until recently. Now, however, they are quite busy, so much so, that I have been obliged to put on second supers, which also are being filled quite rapidly.

1. This Piedmont section corresponds largely with that of Georgia. Will you please tell me what plants the bees are working so vigorously?

2. Is it likely, under ordinary conditions, that a moderate honey-flow will continue from fall flowers until frost?

3. I have one very strong colony of yellow Italian bees, which seem to be at work night and day. This hive, at present, consists of 10 brood-frames, and two supers have been placed above. Now it is evident they are still crowded. Suppose I had placed three or four supers on the hive, at the beginning, instead of one, would that have induced more bees to be employed at the same time? also, would the work finally done in each super, have been as well done; i. e., as many sections well capped, as in the old method of tiering up?

Sourwood blossoms were abundant during the past summer, but my observations of them corresponds with your statement of your part of Georgia—very little honey is gathered from them by the bees.

W. LEGETTE.

Forest City, N. C., Sept 10.

ANSWERS.—1. I presume they must be working on the golden-rod and aster.

2. The aster blooms till killed by frost, and is one of the best fall honey-plants we have.

3. I do not think it a good plan to put on too many empty supers at once. When one is partly filled raise it up, and place one empty one beneath. When too many are put on at once, the bees are more reluctant to commence work in them—they seem to look upon the job before them as too big to tackle.

George W. York,

Editor.

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Editorial Budget.

Father Langstroth Passes Away.—Just as the Bee Journal goes to press (Monday forenoon), I learn through a Chicago daily paper that Father Langstroth died of apoplexy yesterday (Oct. 6) while preaching to a large audience at his home in Dayton, Ohio. Bee-keepers in all lands will receive the sad news with deep regret, and extend heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives. Next week I will likely be able to give a more extended notice.

Mr. Harry Lathrop, of Browntown, Wis., made the Bee Journal office a very pleasant call last Friday. Mr. L. is one of the foremost bee-men of that great honey-producing State just north of Illinois.

Mildred Susan Calvert is her name. She is the newest and sweetest "little queen" now at the "Home of the Honey-Bees." But she's not for sale. "Mildred" was born Sept. 29, 1895. Long may she live, and prove to be a great blessing to Brother and Sister Calvert, and to the whole world. Heartiest congratulations to her parents and all the Rootvillians—including "Grandpa" and "Grandma" Root!

Mr. G. M. Doolittle's Address at the Toronto convention was entirely extempore—at least he had no manuscript, so the Secretary did not get it—but a kind friend who was able to recall the gist of the speech, has sent it to me, which I give here:

SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO BEE-KEEPERS.

After a recess had been taken, during which many went away, or scattered about the school grounds, Mr. Doolittle gave an off-hand address.

He said, in brief, that much had been said about the best hives, the best way of securing a large crop of honey, how best to winter bees, etc., so he thought best to speak of a few things not usually spoken of, or written about. He thought that bee-keepers did not fully keep the command of loving others as ourselves; took the ground that all mankind was our brother, which ground Thos. Jefferson, the Apostle Paul, and Jesus Christ stood firmly upon. Bee-keepers were wont to hold back their best thoughts and things from others, unless they could have a financial compensation for them, while the Good Book said, "Freely ye have received, freely give," and "In honor preferring one another." He told how bee-keepers would go back on each other for some trivial offence, and would not have anything to do with each other ever afterward, and gave the illustration of Henry Clay and the musket, which story is as familiar as a nursery rhyme to many, to illustrate the great truth which the Master gave, that we should forgive "till seventy times seven."

Mr. Doolittle next spoke about the habit bee-keepers

sometimes got into of "kicking" and growling about each other, the low price of honey, etc., till the whole air was "blue;" gave illustrations of how the price of honey compared favorably with that of wheat, barley, wool, etc., produced by the agriculturist; and told the story about the two drunken men who got into the same bed and began kicking each other till one was kicked out, to illustrate that this kicking habit was sure to land some one outside the fraternal feelings which was said to predominate among apiarists.

He next touched upon the subject of each bee-keeper wanting credit for everything along apicultural lines, which such an one had brought to public notice, that they might appear great, or get much honor to themselves, while the Master said, "He that would be great among you, let him be your servant;" and gave the story of the sinking ship, and the old mate, who preferred to stay on the ship and die, taking his rightful "lot," (that the Captain might go on the life-boat, and bring up his boys in the fear of God, that they might bless the world) as an illustration of true honor and greatness in the sight of Heaven. This story was told so touchingly that many eyes grew moist, and many apparently resolved on less unselfish lives.

Then the "adulteration of honey" matter was touched upon, Mr. Doolittle taking the ground that we had said too much on this matter and acted too little. He said we should first strive for effective laws making the adulteration of honey a crime in the sight of the law, and then bring the offender of that law to a just punishment for his crime; after which the papers should simply note the fact that Mr. So-and-So had been caught criminally adulterating honey, and was paying the penalty for the same. This he argued would put a wholesome restraint upon all would-be sinners, without casting a stigma upon our product, which our course of the past has done, leading many to think that most of the honey on the market was adulterated. This was also illustrated by an appropriate anecdote which kept the audience in the best of humor, even if some did not agree with all the speaker said.

In closing, he took the ground that each should weigh every question which came before them, subjecting it to the light which shone from the Divine Page, and thus decide as to its being right or wrong, and having decided that it was wrong, no one had any business with it, and if right it should be stood by, though such standing caused the person to stand all alone, for it was far better to stand alone in the right than to go wrong with a multitude.

Mr. Doolittle's address was a masterly production, and it is to be regretted that so many members of the convention were away, or straggled in while he was speaking, thus losing a part or all of the address. A FRIEND.

Mr. Chas. Dadant—the best known Frenchman bee-keeper in this country—I had a very pleasant visit with on Monday, Sept. 30, at the Union Depot here in Chicago, while he was waiting a short time for a train on another road to take him to his home in Hamilton, Ill. He had been for some seven weeks at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., to escape the affliction of a hay-fever siege.

Although Bro. Dadant is 78 years of age, he seems still hale and hearty. We had (to me) a very pleasant chat—about apicultural things and people. Bee Journal readers will soon enjoy reading some articles from his pen, upon the best size of hives. Mr. D.'s experience covers a period of over 30 years in France and America. He has experimented with nearly every kind of hive and frame brought forward in that time, and settled long ago upon his present hive as the best. He will answer many interesting questions about hives, and will accompany some of his articles with illustrations. We all will be eager to read what he has to say.

Rev. W. F. Clarke, of Canada, spent about a week, the latter part of September, visiting relatives and friends in Chicago. He returned a week ago last Monday.

Mr. A. J. Mercer, of Kansas, made quite a display of apiarian things at the Crowley, Kans., Fair recently. The local newspaper, in part, said this concerning it:

A. J. Mercer had a display of bees, bee-hives, and honey-boxes, with the machinery and material for manufacturing;

also comb foundation. Mr. M. was present with his display and gave all the necessary information concerning the construction of hives, the habits of bees, the method of handling them, etc. This is probably the first time that bees in all their workings have been shown in Cowley county during an agricultural fair.

What better way is there to advertise honey and the bee-business than the above? Such displays are great educators, and will aid much in dispelling the prevalent misconceptions concerning the bee and its management. Bee-keepers should embrace every opportunity possible to place the bee-keeping industry before the public in its true light.

The Toronto Convention Report.—The last installment of this Report came to the Bee Journal office, from Secretary Hutchinson, to-day, Oct. 2—within less than a month after the meeting closed! And this while Bro. H. has not been at all well. It has been a real pleasure to me, to receive the Report so promptly, after the unfortunate experience of a year ago.

By the way, that undelivered balance of the St. Joseph Report must still be quietly snoozing somewhere down in Washington, D. C. At this writing, it has not been received at this office.

Mr. Byron Walker, of Evart, Mich., called last week. He reports a crop of 30,000 pounds of willowherb honey alone, this year. Mr. Walker usually spends several months each fall and winter in Chicago selling honey.

Among the Bee-Papers

Gleaned by Dr. Miller.

SOME STRAY STRAWS FROM GLEANINGS.

Crimson clover is also called scarlet clover, German clover, German mammoth clover, and Italian clover. Its botanical name is *Trifolium incarnatum*.

Punic bees are no longer mentioned. Yet wherever any of that jet-black blood is left in my apiary I find good workers. But they're cross, and not fit to make comb honey. They make watery combs, and, oh the bee-glue!

Honey-vinegar is perhaps not made as much as it should be. A writer in British Bee Journal says: "By using an extra quantity of honey one gets a splendid acid beverage that will compare favorably with raspberry vinegar."

In England, where crimson clover is grown with some difficulty, it is said to winter-kill if sown on newly-plowed land, but to pass the winter uninjured if merely harrowed in on stubble.—Bulletin 125, Michigan Experiment Station. That is, sow on hard rather than mellow ground.

Rape is a great honey-plant in Germany and elsewhere, but is little known in this country. The Stockman thinks it is destined to become much better known here; and Prof. Thos. Shaw is "certain that it is to be a great factor in solving the problem of cheap-mutton production." "Am pasturing six sheep and ten lambs in fine form on an acre of land."

THE WEIGHT OF BEES LOADED AND EMPTY.

Prof. B. F. Koons, President of the Connecticut Agricultural College, has given some very interesting figures in Gleanings. Two years ago he found 4,141 to 5,669 workers in a pound, using scales so delicately adjusted as to show one-millionth part of a pound. This year he investigated the load of a bee and says:

"The following is the result of weighing several hundred each, of the returning and outgoing bees. The smallest number of bees necessary to carry one pound of honey, as shown by my results, is 10,154; or, in other words, one bee can carry one ten thousand one hundred and fifty-fourth part of a pound of honey; and the largest number, as shown by the results, required to carry a pound is 45,641; and the average

of all the sets weighed is 20,167. Perhaps, then, it is approximately correct to say that the average load of a bee is one twenty-thousandth of a pound; or in other words, if a colony has 20,000 bees in it, and each makes one trip a day, they will add one pound to their stores. Of course, not all the bees in a colony leave the hive, the nurses remaining at home, hence necessitating more trips of those which do 'go a-field.'

"I also repeated my observations of two years ago on the weight of bees, and found that my numbers ran from 3,680 to 5,495 in a pound, and the average about 4,800, the same as in my former test. I likewise secured the following on the weight of drones: Of a dozen or more weighed, the largest would require 1,808 to make a pound, and the smallest 2,122 or an average of about 2,000 drones in a pound, over against nearly 5,000 workers."

SOME LITERATURE AT TORONTO.

The practice of circulating special circulars and dodgers, as was done at the last meeting of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association during its sessions, was not very creditable to the writers of such matter, or considerate to those in attendance, especially the person who happened to have the floor at the time. If the pet notions and supposed grievances of the writers of these circulars cannot be brought to the attention of bee-keepers in any other way, it were better that they remain in oblivion. Such practices were condemned at the time, and always should be. We refer to the distribution of the pamphlet entitled "Bees," attacking Geo. W. York and others, by Frank Benton, and a dodger advertising a booklet by W. F. Clarke, defending sugar-honey production, and attacking Ontario's foul-brood inspector, Wm. McEvoy.—Editorial in Gleanings.

DOOLITTLE AT TORONTO.

An editorial in Gleanings says:

"G. M. Doolittle's genial face, and eloquent words on some things of interest to bee-keepers were a treat indeed. The address deserved a larger hearing. His first plea was for more brotherly love, less desire for honor and self-aggrandizement, more willingness to impart, for the common good, valuable ideas gained in our own experience. 'Freely ye have received, freely give.' Along the line of honey-adulteration he believes that more work (detective work, if need be) and less talk would accomplish a great deal more. At present, though a great deal has been said, practically nothing has been accomplished to stop adulteration. Here is work that the Union ought to take up. If a few samples were made in convicting and punishing adulterators, they would be more careful."

Canadian Beedom.

Mr. McArthur's Bees and Bee-Forage.

The Toronto Convention had no lack of side-shows and extra attractions. There was the city itself, with its lovely private homes, beautiful parks, business palaces, and magnificent public buildings. The Industrial Fair was going on, which Toronto people, with pardonable pride, are fond of calling "the biggest show on earth." But to bee-keepers, the most attractive side-show was that of Mr. John McArthur, who cordially invited all and sundry to visit his isolated bee-yard, located on the island. About 40 of us accepted the invitation, and enjoyed a rare treat. Toronto Island is a tract of land formed of sand washed up by the rivers—Niagara, Humber and Don—situated in Lake Ontario, directly opposite the city, and forming a spacious harbor. The island is about two miles from the main land, comprising 5,000 acres, and some two miles, or a little less, in width. Ten years ago it was a barren desert. Now part of it is laid out in a large park. Thousands of nectar-yielding trees have been planted, white clover grows luxuriantly, and there is a greatly varied flora. The city owns the island, and a permit is needed to put anything on it, even bees. Mr. McArthur has obtained a concession of a large portion of it, on the condition of his seeding it down with plants fitted to keep the sand from shifting and drifting with the wind. He has already sown well-nigh all the honey-producing plants that will flourish in this climate, and what was formerly a wilderness and a solitary place, now "blossoms as the rose." Its isolation from wild and other bees is complete, and it is the very ideal of a spot for breeding queen-bees "to a feather."

To this lovely seclusion we made our way on one of the

ferry-boats. Mr. McArthur claims to have laid the foundation here of a race of non-stinging bees. Not but that they have stings that are fully developed. His claim is that they are bred of such gentle parentage they have lost the disposition to sting. The exhibition made by him certainly goes far to establish his claim. On our arrival at the apiary the first thing he did was to kick over a hive filled with bees. We naturally turned tail and fled to a respectful distance, expecting that the bees would swarm out in angry thousands. But beyond the appearance of a few guards to see what was the matter, there was no demonstration whatever. Mr. McArthur set the hive right side up, and immediately kicked it over again from the other direction. Still there was no sign of resentment. Putting the hive in place again, he at once proceeded, without use of veil or gloves, to open the hive and take out the frames. The bees were quieter than flies. They seemed unconscious that anything out of the way had happened. We all drew near and examined them at our leisure. The queen was easily found, and a beautiful one she was. Talk of five-banded queens! This queen was yellow all over, from head to tip. The shade of yellow was light, a kind of straw color, not bright golden. She somewhat resembled the lighter class of leather-colored Italians. The workers were of similar hue, and, singly, reminded one of Dr. Miller and his stray straws. We inspected several hives, the queens and workers being wonderfully uniform in appearance, and all having the same characteristic of gentleness.

Many were the expressions of astonishment and admiration. Mr. Doolittle said, "This knocks the wind out of my sails." Mr. Benton expressed a very decided opinion that a new breed of bees had been originated. Mr. Calvert thought they had some bees just as quiet at the "Home of the Honey-Bees." Most of us were speechless, but like the noted parrot, "thought the more." It was a new thing under the sun to all of us. We "lingered near" like Mary's little lamb, and inwardly wished that all our apiaries were stocked with bees of a similar disposition. We admired the drones, next to the queens. Big, burly "fellows" nearly as yellow all over as the queens, and very much alike in size and marking—we thought what desirable fathers they were! The workers were large, shapely, and active in their movements. Mr. McArthur assured us that their working qualities were all that could be desired. It looked liked it, for at the close of a very bad season the hives were well stocked with stores, and some extracting had been done. The bees were busy on mellilot clover, of which two varieties have been sown—the white and yellow—the white being apparently most frequented by the bees. They were also at work on the golden-rod, of which there are two species in bloom, one the common kind with spiral and bent-over heads, and the other having a flat head and somewhat brighter color. Mr. McArthur considers the flat-top variety the best honey-yielder. A large number of other flowers were in bloom, and a late crop of white clover seemed to be giving nectar, for the bees were thick upon it. The profusion of flowers made it look more like spring than fall.

It is not necessary here to detail the minutia of Mr. McArthur's efforts to establish a race of pure-bred and docile bees. A full account of the process from his own pen may be found in two numbers of the American Bee Journal—those of Nov. 29, and Dec. 6, 1894. I may just say, for the information of those who have no file of the journal named to refer to, that Mr. McArthur commenced operations with a choice Carniolan queen, and some hand-picked Italian drones of the old J. H. Thomas, of Brooklyn, Ont., stock. Crossing has been carried to the 24th degree, and, from the 17th cross, Mr. McArthur thinks the strain has been fully established. There has been no "harking back" since then. The course pursued has been similar to that adopted by the great cattle-breeders, to whom we are indebted for the Shorthorn, Hereford, Jersey, and other bovine races, with two important points of difference. First, sire and daughter cannot couple, nor mother and son, because the sire dies at mating, and the mother is fertilized but once during her life-time. A second important difference is that the strongest, fleetest, and best drone secures possession of the virgin queen when she takes her wedding flight. So the principles of "natural selection" and "survival of the fittest" have full swing. This therefore cannot be called "in-and-in breeding," such as must be practiced to establish a race of cattle. Yet in spite of the closest relationship between sire and mother, in breeding choice races of cattle, vigorous and healthful progeny is obtained. In breeding bees, the guarantees for this are much more certain, for the reasons just given.

After the convention was over, the writer took time to visit Mr. McArthur's home apiary, and mellilot clover plantations. The apiary is located close to one of the frequented thoroughfares in the city. The trolley cars run within 50

feet of the bee-hives, and foot passengers throng still nearer. But the bees annoy no one. A similar process of rough handling to that witnessed on the Island was gone through here, with the same result. Bees were scooped up by the handful, and the operators breath was blown on them in close puffs, but not a bee hoisted its tail, or showed the slightest sign either of anger or disturbance. "It was never so seen in Israel," or anywhere in the course of my travels and observations among bees.

Mr. McArthur is as peculiarly well situated for the cultivation of bee-forage, as he is for the production of pure and quiet bees. His home is on the bank of a high and steep ravine, which stretches along in a curve all around North Toronto. There are hundreds of acres too steep to be climbed by cattle. Here his bee-forage can flourish undisturbed by man or beast. For a number of years he has been sowing honey-yielding plants of all kinds in these places, which may almost be said to be accessible only to bees. The extent of his seedings may be gathered from the fact that he expects to harvest at least a hundred bushels of mellilot clover seed alone this fall, besides golden-rod, catnip, mint, mignonette and other nectar-giving plants "too numerous to mention."

Mr. McArthur is enthusiastic in his praise of mellilot clover, not only as a bee-forage, but for general agricultural purposes. He showed me where an old lady lives, who has several cows that have lived all summer and given abundance of milk by cropping at one of his mellilot plantations. This plant grows on barren soils, and flourishes in spite of the worst spells of drought. Horses as well as cows eat it freely. The taste appears to be an acquired one, but once established, is like the fondness of human beings for tomatoes. It stays. Mr. McArthur has also a very high opinion of the plant on account of its value as a fertilizer, which he thinks only second to that of red clover.

As a Canadian bee-keeper, I am proud of the work done by two of my fellow-countrymen in the way of improving the races of bees. Mr. D. A. Jones was the pioneer in the work, and spent a large amount of time and money in testing various breeds of bees on isolated islands in the Georgian Bay. He had Holy Island, Cyprus Island and Italy Island, and demonstrated the superiority of the Italians to his entire satisfaction. Now, Mr. McArthur on Toronto Island seems to have discovered that the blending of the two gentlest known races of bees results in a breed more amiable than either. Personal inspection on the part of so large a number of practical bee-keepers during and just after the recent convention, dispels all doubt that a great and good work has been done, for "in the mouth of many witnesses shall every word be established."

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General Items.

Bees Paid Well.

In 1893 and 1894 we had to feed our bees to keep them through the winter, but this season they are trying themselves. Those that took care of them and fed them, so as to winter them safe, and they are few, are now getting from 100 to 150 pounds per colony. I have two colonies that will produce nearly 136 pounds each. I kept them at work, so they did not swarm. I had four colonies last fall, and got them through safe (packed them—see American Bee Journal for June 14, 1893), but in the spring they were weak, so I united them into two colonies, and they have paid well for it all.

T. HOLLINGWORTH.

DeWitt, Nebr., Sept. 12.

A Good Season, After All.

We have had a most singular year so far. The spring opened three weeks earlier than usual. I put my bees on the summer stands (a part of them) the latter part of March; the weather was fine, and continued so into April and May. We looked for a big honey crop, but alas! there came a change in the aspect of things; the hives in early May were full of bees, and in the best of condition to gather in the nectar from the white clover and other bloom. The heavy freezing we had killed all the basswood bloom, as well as most of the raspberries—in fact, it looked as though we were doomed to have a total failure in the honey crop—the first time in 30 years. The bees began to lug out the drones all through the month of July; there was but little swarming.

But a change has come for the better. Since August came in, honey has come in, and now the bees are coming in loaded, and are rushing the business. Some of the colonies have filled the second set of supers. One of my neighbors said he would get, or had gotten, 150 pounds of section honey from three colonies. The honey is gathered mostly, if not wholly, from wild flowers, of which the golden-rod bears a most conspicuous part. We are selling honey for 15 cents per pound. It is of excellent quality, very white, and of heavy body, or "thick," as some would say. We in this northern region use mostly the 8 and 10 frame standard Langstroth hives, and winter our bees in cellars.

L. ALLEN.

Loyal, Clark Co., Wis., Sept. 16.

Experience with Bees, Etc.

When a mere boy, 50 years ago, it was my delight to go off in the morning with my father, take a twist of rags on fire, and blow the smoke on the bees after he had pried off the head of a "gum" with an axe. We would go from hive to hive in this way, until we would have a washtub full of honey. In those days I never heard any such thing as paralysis among bees. On reading on page 587, where A. E. H. asks, "What Ails the Bees?" I would say, in my opinion they had only been housed in the hive for some time on account of cold, and when it got warm enough for them to fly out they emptied themselves as they always do on flying out. A great many people call this "diarrhea," as it looks very much so, although it is nothing more than all colonies do when housed for several days. When they return to their hive they again fill themselves, and never eat another drop after filling themselves until they again fly out, and have another spell of "diarrhea." As for bees crawling on the ground, as he claims, I never saw the like, unless a colony was queenless.

I have handled bees for myself constantly for 40 years. I have never used anything but box-hives and black bees. I have always been a lover of bees, and a close observer of their manners. Still I can learn daily, and I think the best of us can learn

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yet. But I do feel that by some the bee-question in lots of cases has gotten entirely ahead of the bee.

I have this season had my first colony of Italian bees, which seem much superior to my blacks, in many points. I have re-queened three more colonies, and next season I aim to have all of my bees in improved hives. Still, in my opinion, there can be an improvement made on the shallow frame hives. I think they are all right for summer use, but too shallow for wintering.

I want to say a word about non-swarming bees. Last season all the bees, to my knowledge, for miles around were non-swarming bees. It was the driest season I ever saw. My bees killed off their drones in early May, and to my knowledge not a swarm of bees issued for miles around me. My father used to keep some non-swarming colonies in great big logs, some four feet long, set on end, and roofed with lumber, nailed on slanting one way. I never knew those bees to swarm. You say why? Simply because they had plenty of room to work all the brood they could rear.

ANDY COTTON.

Pollock, Mo., Sept. 16.

Honey from Cotton-Bloom.

I notice on page 576, J. J. K. seems to doubt Dr. Brown's statement as to bees working on cotton-bloom. Perhaps cotton is somewhat like strawberries in secreting nectar, for my bees do work on cotton, and do not on strawberries.

The latter part of July I noticed my bees were working rapidly from 5:30 p.m. until dark. In passing under their line of travel I was attracted by the loud humming noise, as almost all bees were coming and going in the same path. I thought at first they were working on sunflowers, but I could never find enough bees on them to account for all this noise. So one evening, after becoming anxious to know what they had found that was yielding nectar so well, I started out in the direction the bees were going as they left the apiary, and in a large field of cotton I found the bees well scattered over the field, busy at work on the cotton-bloom. The bees did not go inside the blooms, but were running their tongues down between the ball and calyx, where, on examination, I found nectar in sufficient quantity to justify their excitement. This nectar was very clear, and tasted more like ripened honey than any I have ever tasted.

The bees crowded the brood-chambers with this cotton honey, and stored a few pounds of surplus before the flow was cut

short by drouth. This honey is quite light in color, and of good flavor.

We have had no rain to amount to anything since July 11, and bees are getting only pollen. CHAS. HILL.

Bonham, Tex., Sept. 18.

Buckwheat in New Mexico.

On page 576 is a letter from Jno. Pinyan, of Aztec, New Mexico, wishing some reader of the "Old Reliable" to tell him what buckwheat is worth as a honey-plant in a country where no dew falls. Eight years ago I got seed of the European Silverhull buckwheat, which I continued to raise for four consecutive seasons. My bees worked on it for just 30 days each season. Its yield of nectar for the time it is in bloom is far greater than that of cleome (*integrifolia*) or Rocky Mountain bee-plant. The honey is very thick, and of excellent flavor, but of dark color; therefore, it does not sell as well as honey produced from alfalfa.

He says we have a delightful climate here. Well, that is correct, but in my 11 years' residence here, I have not seen the country covered with wild flowers, and as I am making a specialty of keeping bees for the dollars and cents there are in it, I certainly should have noticed it. I live 16 miles northwest of Mr. Pinyan, and I do not think there is so much difference in the country as that.

The honey-flow for this season is now over. In counting up, I find I have an average for the season of 58 pounds per colony. Last season, my average was 69 pounds per colony. G. H. EVERSOLE.

La Plata, New Mex., Sept. 13.

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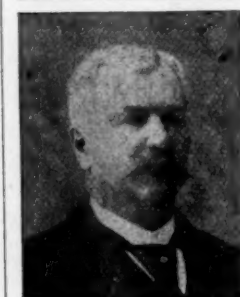


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Convention Notices.

MINNESOTA.—The next meeting of the Southern Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Winona, Oct. 15 and 16, 1895. All members are urgently requested to attend. All bee-keepers and others interested are cordially invited. E. C. CORNWELL, Sec. Winona, Minn.

POULTRY BUSINESS.—Every farmer should be a poultryman, and every poultryman should know how to breed successfully. The expert in the poultry business is a very valuable person. Jno. Bauscher, Jr., poultryman and seedsmen, Freeport, Ill., sends out a book for the nominal cost of 10 cents, which describes the various breeds, and gives much other valuable information concerning poultry-raising. Mr. Bauscher's stock this year is in very excellent shape—he states better than ever before. Send for the book, and say you saw it mentioned in the American Bee Journal.

Binders for this size of the American Bee Journal we can furnish for 75 cents each, postpaid; or we will club it with the Bee Journal for a year—both for \$1.00. We have a few of the old size (6x9) Binders left, that we will mail for only 40 cents each, to close them out.

Please Send Us the Names of your neighbors who keep bees, and we will send them sample copies of the BEE JOURNAL. Then please call upon them and get them to subscribe with you, and secure some of the premiums we offer.

Queens and Queen-Rearing.—If you want to know how to have queens fertilized in upper stories while the old queen is still laying below; how you may safely introduce any queen, at any time of the year when bees can fly; all about the different races of bees; all about shipping queens, queen-cages, candy for queen-cages, etc.; all about forming nuclei, multiplying or uniting bees, or weak colonies, etc.; or, in fact, everything about the queen-business which you may want to know—send for Doolittle's "Scientific Queen-Rearing"—a book of over 170 pages, which is as interesting as a story. Here are some good offers of this book:

Bound in cloth, postpaid, \$1.00; or clubbed with the BEE JOURNAL for one year—both for only \$1.75; or given free as a premium for sending us three new subscribers to the BEE JOURNAL for a year at \$1.00 each.

Honey & Beeswax Market Quotations.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 25.—We are having considerable inquiry for comb honey. We have as yet received but a few small consignments. We quote: Fancy white, 15c.; No. 1 white, 14c. Extracted, 5@7c. Beeswax, 25@27c. J. A. L.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 4.—The demand for comb is fair, with a fair supply; extracted in light demand. We quote: No. 1 white, 1-lbs., 13@14c.; No. 2, 12@13c.; No. 1 amber, 11@12c.; No. 2, 8@10c. Extracted, white, 6@6½c.; amber, 5@5½c.; dark, 4½c. Beeswax, 20@21c. C. C. C. & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 19.—New crop of comb honey is coming in more freely and generally in good condition. Demand is now beginning to spring up. New extracted is arriving in a small way. We quote: Fancy comb, 14@15c.; good, 13c.; fair, 9@11c. Extracted, 4½@5½c. It is hard to get our market to rally after the blow it received in the spring on discovering such a large amount of beeswax adulterated. We quote pure wax, 22@25c. W. A. S.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Receipts of honey, as well as demand, have increased some, and the weather being cooler, I think this month and for part of next, as usual, will be the best time to market honey. We quote: White comb, 14@15c.; mixed, 12@13c.; dark, 10@12c. Extracted, white, 6½@7½c.; mixed, 6@6½c.; buckwheat, 5@5½c. H. R. W.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sep. 4.—The new crop is coming forward and sells at 15@16c. for best lots; dark grades, 9@12c. Extracted ranges from 6@7c. for white, and 5@5½c. for colored, flavor and package making difference in price. Beeswax, 27@28c. R. A. B. & Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Light receipts are prevailing in our market and demand is improving. We quote: Fancy one pound sections, 15@16c.; choice, 13@14c.; buckwheat, slow sales at 8@10c. B. & Co.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 18.—Demand is very good for all kinds of new honey, while supply is scant. We quote: Comb honey, 12@16c.; extracted, 4@7c. on arrival. Beeswax is in good demand at 20@25c. for good to choice yellow. C. F. M. & S.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 3.—With colder weather and fruits out of the market, we look for a good demand for honey, as maple sugar and maple syrup are very high and scarce. We quote: Fancy white comb, retail, 15c. wholesale, 14c.; No. 2 white, 13c.; amber, 11@12c. Extracted, as to quality and package, 5½@6½c. Beeswax, 30c. S. T. F. & Co.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 11.—New crop of comb honey is arriving and while the receipts from N. Y. State are light, we are receiving large quantities from California. Had two cars of choice comb and have several more to follow. On account of warm weather the demand is rather light as yet. We quote: Fancy white, 1-lbs., 15@16c.; fair white, 12@13c. No demand as yet for buckwheat and dark honey. Extracted is plentiful, especially California and Southern. We quote: California, 5@5½c.; white clover and basswood, 6@6½c.; Southern, 45@55c. a gallon. Beeswax in fair demand and firm at 28@29c. H. B. & S.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The market for comb and extracted honey is now open. Comb honey is not arriving as freely as expected, presumably on account of the prolonged heat, but it is selling very well, considering the hot weather we have had this time of the year. Of extracted honey there is quite a supply on the market; California and Southern with a fair demand. We are quoting comb honey to-day as follows: Fancy, 1-lbs., 15c.; 2-lbs., 14@15c.; white, 1-lbs., 13@14c.; 2-lbs., 12@13c.; fair, 1-lbs., 11@12c.; 2-lbs., 10@11c.; buckwheat, 1-lbs., 10@11c.; 2-lbs., 8@9c. Extracted, clover, 5@7c.; buckwheat, 5@5½c.; Southern, 50@60c. per gallon. Beeswax is in fair demand, with supply limited; average stock, 27@28c.; fancy yellow, 29c. C. I. & B.

A Binder for holding a year's numbers of the BEE JOURNAL we mail for only 75 cents; or clubbed with the JOURNAL for \$1.60.

Lumber and Log-Book.—Gives measurements of lumber, logs, planks; wages, etc. 25c.

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Free Copy of "BEES AND HONEY" to Every New Subscriber.

Yes, in addition to the above offer, we will mail free a copy of Newman's 160-page "Bees and Honey"—premium edition—to each new subscriber. On new subscriptions, the \$1.00 will pay for the Bee Journal from the time it is received to the end of 1896. NOW IS JUST THE TIME to work for big lists of New Subscribers.

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Chicago, Ills.

Bees and Honey, or Management of an Apiary for Pleasure and Profit, by Thomas G. Newman.—This edition has been largely re-written, thoroughly revised, and is "fully up with the times" in all the improvements and inventions in this rapidly-developing pursuit, and presents the apiarist with everything that can aid in the successful management of an apiary, and at the same time produce the most honey in an attractive condition. It contains 250 pages, and 245 illustrations—is beautifully printed in the highest style of the art, and bound in cloth, gold-lettered. Price, \$1.00.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, revised by Dadant.—This classic in bee-culture, has been entirely re-written, and is fully illustrated. It treats of everything relating to bees and bee-keeping. No apiarian library is complete without this standard work by Rev. L. L. Langstroth—the Father of American Bee-Culture. It has 520 pages; bound in cloth. Price, \$1.40.

Bee-Keepers' Guide, or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College.—This book is not only instructive and helpful as a guide in bee-keeping, but is interesting and thoroughly practical and scientific. It contains a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of bees. 460 pages; bound in cloth and fully illustrated. Price,

Scientific Queen-Rearing, as Practically Applied, by G. M. Doolittle.—A method by which the very best of Queen-Bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's way. 176 pages, bound in cloth, and illustrated. Price, \$1.00.

A B C of Bee-Culture, by A. I. Root.—A cyclopedia of 400 pages, describing everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bees. It contains 300 engravings. It was written especially for beginners. Bound in cloth. Price, \$1.25.

Advanced Bee-Culture, Its Methods and Management, by W. Z. Hutchinson.—The author of this work is too well known to need further description of his book. He is a practical and entertaining writer. You should read his book. 90 pages, bound in paper, and illustrated. Price, 50 cts.

Rational Bee-Keeping, by Dr. John Dzierzon.—This is a translation of his latest German book on bee-culture. It has 350 pages; bound in cloth, \$1.25; in paper covers, \$1.00.

Bienen-Kultur, by Thomas G. Newman.—This is a German translation of the principal portion of the book called **BEES AND HONEY**. 10-page pamphlet. Price, 40 cents.

Convention Hand-Book, for Bee-Keepers, by Thomas G. Newman.—It contains the parliamentary law and rules of order for Bee-Conventions—also Constitution and By-Laws, with subjects for discussion, etc. Cloth, gold-lettered. Price, 25 cts.

Amerikanische Bienenzucht, by Hans Buschbauer.—Printed in German. A hand-book on bee-keeping, giving the methods in use by the best American and German apiarists. Illustrated; 138 pages. Price, \$1.00.

Thirty Years Among the Bees, by Henry Alley.—Gives the results of over a quarter-century's experience in rearing queen-bees. Very latest work of the kind. Nearly 100 pages. Price, 50c.

Why Eat Honey?—This Leaflet is intended for FREE distribution, to create a Local Market. 100 copies, by mail, 40 cts.: 500 for \$1.50; 1000, \$2.50. If 500 or more are ordered at one time, your name and address will be printed on them FREE.

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Apiary Register, by Thos. G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00; for 100 colonies, \$1.25.

Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers, by Chas. F. Muth.—Describes his methods of keeping bees and treating Foul Brood. Price, 10 cts.

Preparation of Honey for the Market, including the production and care of comb and extracted honey. A chapter from **BEES AND HONEY**. Price, 10 cents.

Bee-Pasturage a Necessity.—This book suggests what and how to plan. It is a chapter from **BEES AND HONEY**. Price, 10 cents.

Swarming, Dividing and Feeding.—Hints to beginners in apiculture. A chapter from **BEES AND HONEY**. Price, 5 cents.

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The Hive I Use, by G. M. Doolittle. It details his management of bees, and methods of producing comb honey. Price, 5 cents.

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Bee-Keepers' Directory, by H. Alley.—Latest methods in Queen-Rearing, etc. Price, 50c.

Foul Brood Treatment, by Prof. F. R. Cheshire.—Its Cause and Prevention. Price, 10 cts.

Foul Brood, by A. R. Kohnke.—Origin, Development and Cure. Price, 25 cts.

History of Bee-Associations, and Brief Reports of the first 20 conventions. Price, 15 cts.

Honey as Food and Medicine, by T. G. Newman.—A 32-page pamphlet: just the thing to create a demand for honey at home. Should be scattered freely. Contains recipes for Honey-Cakes, Cookies, Puddings, Foam, Wines, and uses of honey for medicine.

Prices, prepaid—Single copy, 5 cts.; 10 copies, 35 cts.; 50 for \$1.50; 100 for \$2.50; 250 for \$5.50; 500 for \$10.00; or 1000 for \$15.00. When 250 or more are ordered, we will print the bee-keeper's card (free of cost) on the front cover page.

Bee-Keeping for Profit, by Dr. G. L. Tinker.—Revised and enlarged. It details the author's "new system, or how to get the largest yields of comb or extracted honey." 80 p.; illustrated, 25c.

Emerson Binders, made especially for the **BEE JOURNAL**, are convenient for preserving each number as fast as received. Not available to Canada. Price, 75 cts.

Commercial Calculator, by C. Ropp.—A ready Calculator, Business Arithmetic and Account-Book combined in one. Every farmer and business man should have it. No. 1, bound in water proof leatherette, calf finish. Price, 40 cts. No. 2, in fine artificial leather, with pocket, silicate slate, and account-book. Price, 60 cts.

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Garden and Orchard, by Chas. A. Green.—Gives full instructions in Thinning and Marketing Fruits; Pruning, Planting and Cultivating; Spraying, Evaporation, Cold Storage, Etc. 94 pages, illustrated. Price, 25 cts.

How to Propagate and Grow Fruit, by Chas. A. Green.—Brief instructions in budding, grafting and layering; also propagation of fruit trees, vines and plants. 72 pages. Price 25 cts.

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Silo and Silage, by Prof. A. J. Cook.—It gives the method in operation at the Michigan Agricultural College. Price, 25 cts.

Capons and Caponizing, by Dr. Sawyer, Fanny Field, and others.—Illustrated. All about caponizing fowls, and thus how to make the most money in poultry-raising. 64 pages. Price, 30 cts.

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The following clubbing prices include the American Bee Journal one year with each book named. Remember, that only one book can be taken in each case with the Bee Journal a year at the prices named. If more books are wanted, see postpaid prices given with the description of the books on this page. Following is the clubbing-list:

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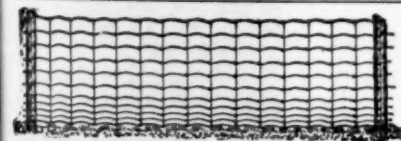
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Farmer Oak setting posts for Page fences set upon by another agent, with a machine to "make it yourself, just as good," etc., etc., who soon talks him to sleep. He dreams he's back at the World's Fair, almost famished, can't live without a good cup of coffee, quick! Meets stranger with machine, "You buy the green berry, anything cheap, roast carefully grind in this: p-e-r-f-e-c-t-l-y d-e-l-i-c-i-o-u-s." "Oh, yes, of course, you must steep it, and sugar and cream it, takes a little time, but it's so cheap." Here the nightmare kicks the agent off the field and brings farmer O. to his senses, and he'll use the Page.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.
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Question-Box.

In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.—Prov. 11-14.

Color and Odor of Foundation.

Query 991.—I have received samples of foundation from different makers. Some of these samples have the natural odor of beeswax. Other samples, lighter in color, have this odor conspicuously absent.

1. What makes the difference in odor and color?
2. Which kind would you prefer for your own use?—Colo.

R. L. Taylor—1. Bleaching, principally. 2. The unbleached.

B. Taylor—1. I do not know. 2. I would choose the latter.

G. M. Doolittle—1. I don't know. 2. I see little difference in favor of either.

Mrs. L. Harrison—1. It may be from chemicals used in purifying it. 2. Natural odor.

Jas. A. Stone—1. The bleaching. 2. That having the natural odor, if not the whitest.

W. R. Graham—1. Bleaching. 2. The unbleached, with all the natural odor of beeswax.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown—Fresh yellow wax is more odorous. The odor is gradually lost in bleaching.

Rev. E. T. Abbott—1. Ask the men who make it. 2. Foundation made out of pure beeswax only.

Prof. A. J. Cook—1. I think age and care in rendering wax. 2. I have liked the former. It may be mere fancy.

P. H. Elwood—1. It is said that the use of sulphuric acid destroys this odor. 2. I should prefer to retain the odor.

J. A. Green—1. Possibly the beeswax has been refined by the use of acid, which destroys the odor to a large extent. 2. The former.

C. H. Dibbern—1. Difference in method of rendering the wax or adulteration. 2. I should take the foundation with natural odor and color.

J. E. Pond—1. I don't know. 2. I think the natural odor, but if it came from a reliable party, I should take one as soon as the other.

Dr. C. C. Miller—1. The lighter may be somewhat bleached. 2. I'd rather see the two before deciding. I'd probably take the softest.

J. M. Hambaugh—1. I don't know. Age may have something to do with it. 2. Light grades for surplus honey; the darker grades for the brood chamber.

W. G. Larrabee—1. Perhaps southern or western wax will not have the same odor as northern or eastern. 2. I prefer that with the natural odor. I want to hear from Dadant & Son.

H. D. Cutting—Sulphuric acid will remove impurities and I think some of the odor as well, yet I have seen and used large quantities of foundation that was cleaned with acid with the best results.

G. W. Demaree—1. The difference in the "odor" and "color" of the samples you refer to, is the result of the different processes employed in rendering and purifying the wax. Beeswax when bleached by any known process loses its

virgin odor. Lay a comb on a hive cover, in the hot sun, and the wax that runs from the comb will be yellow and have a pleasant odor; let it be exposed to the sun and dew for a few days and it will become lighter in color and loses its odor. 2. I prefer the unbleached wax for foundation, because it is more rapidly worked by the bees.

Chas. Dadant & Son—We want that which has the smell of beeswax, though sometimes the absence of it is only due to melting over several times. But the use of acids destroys that fine smell entirely.

E. France—1. Wax made from cappings is lighter in color and has not as much odor of bees as that made from old combs. 2. White wax for sections. For brood-combs there is not much choice.

Rev. M. Mahin—1. I presume that the lighter colored and almost odorless is made from cappings of combs. 2. I would prefer the light for sections, and the yellow for the brood-combs, because I think it is stronger.

J. M. Jenkins—1. The first is good wax, uninjured by acids or overheating; while the latter has been "cooked," or, mayhap, purified (?) by use of too much acid. 2. The first, as it is more pliant and stronger—the more like wax—it is more acceptable to the bees.

Mrs. J. N. Heater—1. Sometimes ingredients and methods used to bleach the wax, and sometimes lye and other stuff used to prevent the sheets of wax from sticking to the rolls. 2. I prefer that which has the natural color and odor, and is all pure beeswax.

Eugene Secor—1. Bleaching makes a difference in color, and perhaps in odor, but I am not sure. 2. I use only pure wax foundation made by such skillful and honest manufacturers as Dadant, VanDeusen, etc., and I have never detected a lack of proper wax odor.

Allen Pringle—1. According to my experience the sun will take the color out of the wax by bleaching it, while the heat of the stove or furnace will take the odor out to a certain extent. A high temperature will do it. 2. I should prefer the foundation with natural color and odor of the wax.

W. M. Barnum—1. I think age will affect considerably the odor of foundation. There is certainly a difference in foundation, but I am entirely unfamiliar with the method used. 2. I prefer the kind that "suits me best." This is the best rule for all to follow, even if it costs a little more. Get samples from different dealers, and in your order specify plainly that you want a fresh article. This will generally bring it.

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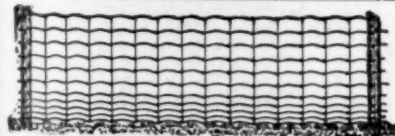
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Question-Box.

In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.—Prov. 11-14.

Color and Odor of Foundation.

Query 991.—I have received samples of foundation from different makers. Some of these samples have the natural odor of beeswax. Other samples, lighter in color, have this odor conspicuously absent.

1. What makes the difference in odor and color?

2. Which kind would you prefer for your own use?—Colo.

R. L. Taylor—1. Bleaching, principally. 2. The unbleached.

B. Taylor—1. I do not know. 2. I would choose the latter.

G. M. Doolittle—1. I don't know. 2. I see little difference in favor of either.

Mrs. L. Harrison—1. It may be from chemicals used in purifying it. 2. Natural odor.

Jas. A. Stone—1. The bleaching. 2. That having the natural odor, if not the whitest.

W. R. Graham—1. Bleaching. 2. The unbleached, with all the natural odor of beeswax.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown—Fresh yellow wax is more odorous. The odor is gradually lost in bleaching.

Rev. E. T. Abbott—1. Ask the men who make it. 2. Foundation made out of pure beeswax only.

Prof. A. J. Cook—1. I think age and care in rendering wax. 2. I have liked the former. It may be mere fancy.

P. H. Elwood—1. It is said that the use of sulphuric acid destroys this odor. 2. I should prefer to retain the odor.

J. A. Green—1. Possibly the beeswax has been refined by the use of acid, which destroys the odor to a large extent. 2. The former.

C. H. Dibbern—1. Difference in method of rendering the wax or adulteration. 2. I should take the foundation with natural odor and color.

J. E. Pond—1. I don't know. 2. I think the natural odor, but if it came from a reliable party, I should take one as soon as the other.

Dr. C. C. Miller—1. The lighter may be somewhat bleached. 2. I'd rather see the two before deciding. I'd probably take the softest.

J. M. Hambaugh—1. I don't know. Age may have something to do with it. 2. Light grades for surplus honey; the darker grades for the brood chamber.

W. G. Larrabee—1. Perhaps southern or western wax will not have the same odor as northern or eastern. 2. I prefer that with the natural odor. I want to hear from Dadant & Son.

H. D. Cutting—Sulphuric acid will remove impurities and I think some of the odor as well, yet I have seen and used large quantities of foundation that was cleaned with acid with the best results.

G. W. Demaree—1. The difference in the "odor" and "color" of the samples you refer to, is the result of the different processes employed in rendering and purifying the wax. Beeswax when bleached by any known process loses its

virgin odor. Lay a comb on a hive cover, in the hot sun, and the wax that runs from the comb will be yellow and have a pleasant odor; let it be exposed to the sun and dews for a few days and it will become lighter in color and loses its odor. 2. I prefer the unbleached wax for foundation, because it is more rapidly worked by the bees.

Chas. Dadant & Son—We want that which has the smell of beeswax, though sometimes the absence of it is only due to melting over several times. But the use of acids destroys that fine smell entirely.

E. France—1. Wax made from cappings is lighter in color and has not as much odor of bees as that made from old combs. 2. White wax for sections. For brood-combs there is not much choice.

Rev. M. Mahin—1. I presume that the lighter colored and almost odorless is made from cappings of combs. 2. I would prefer the light for sections, and the yellow for the brood-combs, because I think it is stronger.

J. M. Jenkins—1. The first is good wax, uninjured by acids or overheating; while the latter has been "cooked," or, mayhap, purified (?) by use of too much acid. 2. The first, as it is more pliant and stronger—the more like wax—it is more acceptable to the bees.

Mrs. J. N. Heater—1. Sometimes ingredients and methods used to bleach the wax, and sometimes lye and other stuff used to prevent the sheets of wax from sticking to the rolls. 2. I prefer that which has the natural color and odor, and is all pure beeswax.

Eugene Secor—1. Bleaching makes a difference in color, and perhaps in odor, but I am not sure. 2. I use only pure wax foundation made by such skillful and honest manufacturers as Dadant, VanDeusen, etc., and I have never detected a lack of proper wax odor.

Allen Pringle—1. According to my experience the sun will take the color out of the wax by bleaching it, while the heat of the stove or furnace will take the odor out to a certain extent. A high temperature will do it. 2. I should prefer the foundation with natural color and odor of the wax.

W. M. Barnum—1. I think age will affect considerably the odor of foundation. There is certainly a difference in foundation, but I am entirely unfamiliar with the method used. 2. I prefer the kind that "suits me best." This is the best rule for all to follow, even if it costs a little more. Get samples from different dealers, and in your order specify plainly that you want a fresh article. This will generally bring it.

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